

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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BRITISH LABOR TIGHTENS GRIP

LAST STRIKE BULLETINS AS WE GO TO PRESS

SEAMEN OUT.

LIVERPOOL, England, May 5.—British shipping will stop completely tomorrow when the Sailors and Firemen's Union goes on strike. This brings ocean and cross-channel services effectively under the general strike order and will result in a complete tie-up of all British ports.

GOVERNMENT STOPS DAILY HERALD.

LONDON, May 5.—The government this afternoon took drastic steps to prevent the publication of a strike newspaper from the plant of the Daily Herald. Government officials turned off all electric power from the Daily Herald plant, preventing publication of a strike organ.

The government, it is understood, is prepared to seize any mimeographed or typewritten issues that may be put out.

FOOD SHORTAGE.

NOTTINGHAM, England, May 5.—The first food shortage as the result of the general strike was reported here today. A shortage of meat has arisen and supplies coming in by train and road are inadequate to meet the demands.

LEEDS WORKERS STOP CARS.

LEEDS, England, May 5.—A tense situation was created here today when several thousand strikers attacked streetcars, operated by non-union workers.

ASSURED OF CANADIAN WORKERS' SUPPORT.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 5.—The Trade and Labor Congress of Canada in a statement made public today promises financial support to the British strikers thru the medium of an appeal to members, if such action should become necessary. In so doing, it was stated, the Canadian congress is co-operating with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

DESTROYER AT NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE, England, May 5.—A destroyer and a submarine have arrived here for guard duty.

SCABS WRECK TRAIN.

LONDON, May 5.—Two train wrecks were reported tonight, as the result of the use of volunteer crews and the lack of proper signals. An empty milk train was wrecked at Burton-on-Trent.

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATE.

MANCHESTER, England, May 5.—A huge unemployed demonstration here this afternoon was dispersed by the police.

TWO MONTH SENTENCE TO STRIKER.

MANCHESTER, England, May 5.—Richard Stoker was today sentenced to two months imprisonment under regulations issued under the authority of the king's proclamation of a state of emergency.

Stoker was charged with acts calculated to cause dissatisfaction among the military. He was arrested while enroute to Glasgow with alleged seditious literature.

STRIKER ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 5.—James Mills, a striking printer, was fined \$10 today in Bow Street court for "insulting behavior towards the police." Mills was charged with having attacked the driver of an automobile carrying the "British Gazette."

Leaders of a mob of 500 which attempted to storm the Westham police station were arraigned today. The three men were charged with interfering with traffic.

STRIKE REACHES NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The first echo of the British strike reached New York today when 46 members of the crew of the White Star line Arabic attempted to go ashore three minutes before sailing time. The officers prevented the men from landing and the ship departed.

FRENCH PRINTERS AID STRIKE.

PARIS, May 5.—French printers refuse to publish continental editions of London dailies to be shipped to London for distribution during the general strike.

NORTH IRELAND HIT.

BELFAST, May 5.—The Ulster parliament tonight passed an emergency act giving the government power to ration food and fuel.

MORE STRIKE NEWS ON PAGE 2.

DETROIT FEDERATION OF LABOR DEMANDS USE OF UNION LABOR AT PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, May 5.—The Detroit Federation of Labor adopted a resolution demanding that only union labor be used at the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial celebration. The resolution calls on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to start a drive insisting on the use of union labor only at the exposition.

TWO PAGES OF STRIKE PICTURES

FROM ENGLAND!

SATURDAY, MAY 8

Latest photographs from the great strike of five million English workers—photos of leading figures and the latest pictures from the scene of action.

RUSH (Wire) YOUR ORDERS!

At Regular Price of 3½ Cents a Copy.

The Best Strike Edition of Any Labor Paper in America.

FUR STRIKERS SOLID FOR 40 HOURS A WEEK

Send Their Greetings to British Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 5.—Following the break, early yesterday morning, in the negotiations for a settlement between the fur manufacturers and the union, the shop chairmen met in Manhattan Lyceum this afternoon to hear the report of the members of the conference committee and discuss future plans for the fur strike.

Ben Gold, general manager of the joint board and chairman of the General Strike Committee, read to the chairmen a letter addressed to Organizer Hugh Frayne of the A. F. of L. who has acted as mediator between the union and the manufacturers, and who presided at Saturday's conference. The letter approves the proposal of a committee to work out a system for equal distribution of work in the shop and also states that before future negotiations are undertaken, the manufacturers must accept the union's demand for a forty hour week.

This was enthusiastically approved by the shop chairmen, and a committee composed of S. Liebovitz, of the General Strike Committee, Harry Trachtenberg, A. Jacobson, J. Herskovitz, H. Fishbach and Miss M. Liebovitz was appointed to take the letter to Mr. Frayne.

The shop chairmen also voted unanimously to send a cablegram to the strike council of the British Trade Unions wishing them success in their great struggle and pledging the solidarity of the fur workers.

46 More Arrested.
A direct reaction to the break up of Saturday's conference was seen in the fact that 46 strikers were arrested during the mass picket demonstration this morning. 31 were arrested in one place and all were charged with disorderly conduct although they were merely peacefully picketing their shop. "Another desperate effort of the manufacturers," Gold calls it. "And it is doomed to fail like all the other attempts to break the fur strike. Nothing can prevent the fur workers from winning all their demands."

NEW YORK FUNCTIONARIES MEETING SUNDAY MORNING AT MANHATTAN LYCEUM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, May 5.—An extraordinary meeting of Workers (Communist) Party functionaries of the New York district will be held this Sunday at 10:00 a. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street. Every organizer, secretary, agitprop director, literature agent of every unit and all section and sub-section organizers, all members of section and sub-section committees and all members of the district executive must attend.

British Miners Voting for Strike



SUPPORT OF 100,000 ILLINOIS MINERS IS PLEDGED TO BRITISH

LEFT WING MOVE FORCES FARRINGTON'S HAND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 5.—Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, today sent the following cablegram to A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Federation of Miners:

"The one hundred thousand members of the United Mine Workers of America in Illinois are watching with concern and sympathy the struggle of their British brothers for a living wage and a betterment of their working conditions and as their spokesman and in their behalf I pledge you that we shall stand by ready to render such moral and financial assistance as may be possible."

"Moreover you are advised to disregard the pledge of support made by one Alex Reid, who has spoken without authority and whose pledge is worthless and made for publicity purposes only. He cannot deliver on the pledge."

"Reid is one of a small group of malcontents who are making a futile effort to divide the ranks of the American miners and to establish a dual organization among the United Mine Workers of America. If the British miners place any dependence in Reid's pledge they are doomed to disappointment."

United Support for the British Miners!

By ALEX REID

Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

The cablegram sent by Frank Farrington to the British Federation of Miners is a victory for the progressives in the United Mine Workers of America, who have always stood for solidarity in the struggle against the bosses. Farrington sent his cable knowing that the members of the United Mine Workers would respond to the pledge of solidarity sent in the name of the progressives by the Progressive Miners' Committee. The Progressive Miners' Committee is glad to have Farrington follow its initiative in lining up the American miners in support of their fighting British brothers.

Not Dual Union.

As far as Farrington's denunciation of the Progressive Miners' Committee is concerned, this is not the most important issue at this moment. Of course, Farrington knows that the Progressive Miners' Committee is against dual unionism and has fought all dual union tendencies in the United Mine Workers of America. It is for a mill-

(Continued on page 2.)

COAL FOR THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE



The Last Load Hauled.

Three More Unions Out; Troops Unable to Revive Transportation Service

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 5.—The second day of the great general strike finds the British Isles paralyzed. Three more unions have joined the strike. The seamen have voted to tie up every port. The electricians have left London to confront today's heavy fog without lights. The cabmen have gone out and taken away the last transport service.

The tremendous power of British labor is felt as never before in English history. No signs of peace are evident. The trade union leaders express complete satisfaction with the effectiveness of the strike. The government has issued an ultimatum that it will not listen to a settlement until the general strike order has been revoked by the Trade Union Congress. The Trade Union Congress's answer is to call out more workers.

The government has asked parliament and the labor benches. The gov- of the state of emergency for a month. The house of parliament was a scene of bitter debate between the government and the labor benches. The government printers are on strike and parliament progressed with difficulty.

Clashes Continue.

Police attacked crowds of strikers who resent the operation of vehicles and trams by scabs and volunteers in Poplar, East Ham and Hammer-smith. Leeds, Glasgow and Manchester report continued clashes between strikers and police.

The government has issued the first number of its bulletin, the "British Gazette." Its articles attack the trade union leaders and the general strike. Vigorous protests were made from the labor benches in parliament accusing the government of making unpardonable attacks upon the trade union leaders.

Trade Union Headquarters.
Eccleston Square office of the Trade Union Congress is a bee-hive. Messengers pour in and out the doors as the strike leaders issue and receive dispatches to and from the various strike centers. "The strike is orderly and disciplined beyond expectation," said a spokesman for the congress. As to funds, the congress is equipped to support the 12,000,000 strikers and dependents for more than a week with assurances of further financial support being received from all over the world.

Martial Movements.

War-like movements of troops continue. The fleet is co-operating and troop ships have landed soldiers at Liverpool, Newcastle, Cardiff and elsewhere. A destroyer and a submarine put in at Newcastle, grant shipping port for the Durham coal fields.

The government claims enrollment of thousands of volunteers but has so far been unsuccessful in operating transportation. Numerous wrecks have already been caused by green-horns. The food problem is beginning to get acute. Food is rotting on the docks. A meat shortage has been reported from Nottingham. Bread rations are soon to follow the rationing of milk that began yesterday.

Strikers Demonstrate.

The Welsh coal fields have been witnessing great demonstrations of miners singing the "Red Flag." Manchester is so completely tied up that transportation except by private means is impossible. In Scotland the Clyde workers are holding great mass meetings. London streets are thronged with strikers on the march.

OMAHA WORKERS WILL SUPPORT BRITISH LABOR

Meeting Urges American Unions to Aid English

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OMAHA, Neb., May 5.—The May Day demonstration on May 4, at Omaha, Neb., pledged support to the determined efforts of five million striking British workers. The heroic reply of the million miners to the report of the Tory government coal commission, which called for a wage reduction and lengthening hours, must not go unheeded by the American workers.

The Omaha workers call upon the United Mine Workers of America and the Transport Workers' Unions to join hands with fighting British Workers and refuse to haul coal for England and also to immediately send organizers into the non-union fields to organize the unorganized miners and refuse to produce scab coal for export. David Goutta was chairman of the meeting.

SOCIALISTS TURN BACKS ON DRIVE FOR LABOR PARTY

Sulk in Convention Over LaFollette Treason

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Editor of The Daily Worker.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 4.—(By Mail.)—Having rejected the offer of the Workers (Communist) Party for united labor party activity in the fall elections, the socialist party convention here very consistently turned its back on "every genuine effort of labor towards independent political action." Instead of "independent political action," the very general term "industrial emancipation" was put into the resolutions committee report on this question. The convention refused even to join in any preparatory propaganda for the labor party.

Time for Shedding Tears.
The committee report shed bitter tears over the failure of the LaFollette campaign to "launch an independent party of labor," and again declares the "historic mission of the socialist party is the education of the American working class."

In fact the delegates continually stressed that the socialist party was not now a political organization, but had become merely an educational institution.

"Not Political Party."
Delegate Darlington Hoopes, the Norristown, Pa. lawyer, declared this to be so since the socialists had lost their legal standing as a political party. (Continued on page 2.)

STALIN TALKS TO RUSSIAN WORKERS ON GREAT STRIKE

R. I. L. U. Issues Unity Manifesto

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 5.—Stalin, the secretary of the Communist Party of Russia, said at a great mass demonstration of workers held in support of the British general strike that collections are being made thruout the factories and workshops of Russia to aid the British strikers to victory.

"There is little likelihood of the strike resulting in a proletarian dictatorship such as Russia's but the strike will result in strengthening the class feeling of the English workers and eventually bring them under Communist influence," Stalin said.

R. I. L. U. Manifesto.
The Red International of Labor Unions has issued a proclamation signed by General Secretary Losovsky. It reads in part, "The struggle has begun. Millions of the English proletariat have risen as one man against their exploiters."

Call for Unity.
"Facing the development of this gigantic struggle, when for the first time in British history class rises against class, all differences among the workers must be sunk. All workers, regardless of factions, must stand with our struggling brothers and give them full and unqualified aid."

No Coal for England.
"Not one ton of coal for England," the manifesto concludes. "All countries boycott British coal orders and refuse to deliver any foreign merchandise to England. Wage a merciless fight against strike-breakers!"

The Day in the House of Parliament

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, May 5.—There were poignant scenes in the house of commons. Ernest Thurtle, labor member for Shoreditch, assailed the government for attacking the trade unions in today's issue of the British Gazette. While the laborite spoke with great heat, charging the government with propaganda aimed to wreck unionism, he was greeted with jeers and heckling from the rear benches on the government side of the house.

"The food and milk supply of London are satisfactory," Sir William Johnston Hicks declared in response to a question.

"The electric power in the London hospital has been cut off during the day."

"The emergency powers are necessary in the interest of the life of the nation."

At this point Sir William was interrupted by laborite hecklers, and Sir William and the speaker joined in rebukes to the unruly opposition members.

Sir William appealed to the house to approve the state of emergency for a period of a month.

The house secretary informed commons that large quantities of meat are in danger of spoiling on the London docks because the electric power for cold storage plants has been shut off. He also stated that unless the power is maintained it will be necessary to discontinue many business enterprises.

"The docks, food, electric, gas and transport service must continue to operate if the whole state is not going to dissolve into dire confusion," said Sir William.

Arthur Henderson, who was home secretary in the MacDonald labor cabinet, replied to Sir William and declared that labor was not responsible for the termination of negotiations which led to the present situation.

"Labor leaders have been doing everything possible to avert the present disaster," Henderson said.

"I want to keep you informed of what the government is doing, but under the emergency powers it is quite simple for the government to act without telling the house of commons," said Sir William.

"And that will be the end of you," howled David Kirkwood, the fiery Scottish laborite.

The laborites greeted Kirkwood's interruption with wild cheers while the government members tried to hush down the laborites, with pandemonium reigning for a few minutes, the white-wigged speaker pounding on his desk without effect.

"I don't desire to minimize the fact that the country is in a very serious condition," Sir William Johnston-Hicks told the house of commons.

"It couldn't be worse," came a shout from the labor side of the house.

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Kemal Defies Mussolini to Make War on Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—Premier Mustafa Kemal has defied Mussolini and sent him word saying: "Attack me, and when the fight is over your only problem will be to find burial place in Asia Minor for the bones of dead Italians. The Italians are better orators than fighters. If you combined, cowardly (reference to Greece and Italy), mean and worthless nations should defeat Turkey—which you never will—England would have Mosul and the oil all to herself."

BRITISH LABOR OUTLOOK BAD MONTH AGO

Capitalists Confident; Workers Divided

William F. Dunne, whose articles describing the background of the great struggle of British labor began yesterday, has just returned from England where he spent a month in the closest contact with the movement, men and conditions of which he writes.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
SECOND ARTICLE.

THE rapidity of the development toward the present crisis in British industrial and political life can be gauged best by the fact that less than one month ago the best informed labor men in Great Britain and on the continent believed that no strike of coal miners would take place.

Early in April a conference was held in Paris attended by influential British trade union officials, spokesmen of the continental labor unions and by high officials of the A.M.R.-Russian trade unions. The conference was called to consider the miners' situation. After three days of discussion of all factors—mine owners, the miners' union and the British Trade Union Congress—it was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that no strike would occur.

This opinion has additional significance if it is remembered that every person at the conference was opposed to the report of the coal commission, and believed that the campaign to lower wages and lengthen hours must be met by a counter-offensive on the part of labor and that each had done much to put the British labor movement in fighting trim in preparation for just such a situation.

In addition to the opinion that no strike of coal miners would occur there was the further belief that if it did it would receive only half-hearted support from the rest of the labor movement.

For obvious reasons I cannot give the names of the labor men who are at this conference but they are those men in closest touch with the masses and who follow closely every phase of the British movement. Yet the miners struck, the Trade Union Congress supported them, British industry is paralyzed and the government and the capitalist press talk hysterically of revolution.

The speed and momentum of mass movements are hard to estimate and in Great Britain this is doubly true.

So well established is the belief in the British devotion to parliamentary methods, so many times has the labor party parliamentary leadership succeeded in diverting strike action into channels where the militancy of the masses has been dissipated, so involved with the aims of British capitalism is an influential section of the trade union leadership, so strong was the belief that the subsidy to the coal owners would be continued—temporarily, at least—that those who worked the hardest for and wanted most the awakening of the British labor movement to its danger and the need for unity and struggle, despaired of anything like united action at this time.

The National Union of Railwaymen, headed by J. H. Thomas, leading figure in the Labor Party and former member of the Privy Council, an imperialist to the backbone, had signed an agreement with the employers and this was looked upon as definite indication that the union would take little or no part in any general struggle of the rest of the trade union movement.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union (engineers in Great Britain are machinists, etc.) began negotiations for a new agreement and met with unexpected opposition from the bosses who insisted on district agreements, lower wages and a change for the worse in the job conditions. One of the most powerful unions in Great Britain, it was evident that the capitalists believed that the A.E.U. would not fight and that it did it would receive little support from the rest of the labor movement.

Undoubtedly the metal trades bosses found comfort in the fact that a majority of the executive board of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was opposed to the militant policy of A. J. Cook, its secretary, whom the capitalist press always calls a Communist but who is not a member of the Communist Party.

However, things began to happen in the coalfields which exerted tremendous influence in shaping the policy of the Trades Union Congress.

(Third Article Tomorrow)

SOCIALISTS TURN BACKS ON DRIVE FOR LABOR PARTY

(Continued from page 1).

ty, since they did not poll the required number of votes in the elections.

"In these states we do not therefore exist as a political organization," he said. "We are merely an educational organization."

Hoopes added that only those who voted the socialist ticket could be considered as engaged in the party's political activities and constituting legally the party's political organization. The regular branches, he declared, with their dues paying members, did not constitute a political organization.

This world attitude is rapidly helping to develop the isolation of the party, since it is not even organized to carry on educational activities. Some place their hope in the "American Appeal," the party's official weekly, others in establishing a party broadcasting station, death benefits and similar ideas.

Delegate William A. Toole, of Maryland, in discussing the resolution, declared for "no compacts with other labor bodies (including trade unions) for political action. We must work on a purely independent basis."

The declaration on this subject presented to the convention by the resolutions committee follows:

"In the failure, during and after the LaFollette campaign of 1924 to launch an independent political party of labor backed by the labor unions, co-operatives and farm workers' organizations of the country; and in the ridiculous collapse of the so-called progressives and their return to the republican fold, the socialist party recognizes the vital importance of intensive propaganda among the American masses to educate them for their economic interests. Without enlightenment upon fundamental economic principles they will continue blindly loyal to their exploiters or the ready victims of every political charlatan who offers a 'short-cut' out of the wilderness; and meanwhile the rapid collapse of private capitalism and its inability to function are bringing perilously near the crisis when nothing but a class conscious and thoroughly disciplined organization of the workers and consumers can avail to save this nation from a bloody upheaval of sheer despair and ignorant hatred."

The historic mission of the socialist party is the education of the American working class, and the preparation for such a labor party, if it is not itself to be that party. To this end we urge the socialist local and state organizations to co-operate, so far as possible, with every genuine effort of labor to wards independent political action."

It was out of this resolution that the words "and the preparation for such a labor party if it is not itself to be that party" were stricken, and the words "independent political action" at the close changed to "industrial emancipation."

Thus the socialists try to charge the workers generally with their own treason in completely surrendering to the "LaFollette movement" and refusing to make the fight for the labor party, spending their time instead in denouncing the Communists.

This means that the socialists will refuse to co-operate in any labor party activity this year. If the labor party movement develops and shows vitality then they may change their minds.

This policy, already in effect in Pennsylvania, has resulted in the socialists putting their separate ticket in the field although there is a labor party functioning in the state and James H. Maurer, member of the retiring socialist national executive committee is president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

It may be cited here that the socialist party's constitution calls for a convention report from its representative in congress. Victor Berger made no such report at any time during the proceedings. Shortly before coming to Pittsburgh, however, from Washington, he had his picture taken with 59 other members of the house of representatives, led by the extreme "wet," Representative Hill, of Maryland, on the capitol steps at Washington. This was the solid united front for light wines and beer as opposed to the "bone dry club" organized also in the house of representatives. He members also had their pictures taken. Berger's wine recipe may therefore be considered his convention report on socialist congressional activities.

Full Support.

The members of the United Mine Workers of America should demand that the international executive board also pledge the support of the entire union to the British miners. The American miners thru their organization, the U. M. W. of A. must be prepared to render the fullest possible financial support to the struggle of the British working class if they are needed. This support should not be merely on paper. It must be followed by deeds. No American miner should mine coal for shipment to Great Britain. The international executive board should investigate the question of shipment of American coal to Great Britain and refuse to allow any miners to mine coal for the British capitalists. Let Farrington and Lewis show by their deeds that they stand by the British miners. Every rank and file members of the United Mine Workers will support such a policy.

When a truce had been declared in the midst of bitter battle, permitting the resolutions committee to retire and redraft the declaration, the proposition finally submitted and adopted by a vote of 18 to 8, to be that because of the failure of prohibition in the United States, the socialist party advocates that each state legislature be empowered to decide on laws for the sale of light wines and beer, and that strong alcoholic liquors be manufactured by the government and sold by the government.

This was a concession to the bourgeois principle of state's rights. It practically leaves the socialists free to take any position they desire in the various states. It is the usual straddle that has made and kept the national socialist party a federation of state socialist parties and not a centralized national organization.

VICTOR BERGER was among those who opened the discussion in favor of the resolutions committee report. He gave the convention delegates a recipe for the making of wine that he claimed was perfectly legal. This recipe became the day's feature of the convention proceedings for the local capitalist press. Berger offered it in deep seriousness declaring: "We needn't go into the elections at all unless we adopt this resolution offered by our committee."

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"Wet, Damp or Dry!" Cry of Socialists, Armed With V. Berger's Wine Recipe

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1.—(By Mail)—Threats of splits on every hand, from delegates as far apart as Montana, Indiana and New York, greeted the effort to place the socialist convention on record on the question of prohibition.

Even Congressman Victor L. Berger lost his usual calm, and all sense of humor deserted him, as he yelled at Delegate Emma Henry, from Indiana, "How many party members have you got to split in Indiana?"

Mrs. Henry was taken aback for a moment but responded, "We've got about one hundred members."

Then delegate William H. Henry, her husband, came to her rescue from another part of the hall, declaring, "Yes, Victor Berger, and you won't have them if you place the party on record on this question."

THE longest, most intense and heated debate of the convention took place on this question. The original proposition presented to the convention by the resolutions committee was as follows:

"In the failure of prohibition enforcement in the United States the socialist party sees the result of blind, blundering legislative methods so characteristic of republican and democratic politicians. Such methods usually defeat their purpose. The once boasted sacredness of the home is violated by dry raiders, police courts are filled with bootleggers and their victims, federal court dockets jammed with liquor trials. Yet everywhere the law is violated. In contrast with this dark picture, we call attention to the application of socialist methods in Sweden, where, under a socialist prime minister, the government manufacturers and retails the alcoholic beverages. The results are: No drunkenness, no law violations, no wholesale arrests, no criminal trials, no crowded jails. On the other hand, moderate use of pure unadulterated liquors, a handsome revenue for the government, and consequent relief of taxpayers and public. As the one sane solution of the problem, the socialist party of the United States advocates government manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages."

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



THREE PRIZES

for the best stories sent in this week

to appear in the issue of Friday, May 7, awarded to Workers Correspondents for a story on wages, conditions—factory, trade union, etc. Make it short and give facts.

- 1ST PRIZE**—"Romance of New Russia," by Magdaleine Marx. A cloth-bound edition of a most interesting book by a noted French writer.
- 2ND PRIZE**—"Social Forces in American History," a new issue in an attractive edition of the best known work on the subject.
- 3RD PRIZE**—The Workers Monthly for six months. A prize that will prove a real pleasure.

SUB TO MAGAZINE SHOULD ENTITLE FIGHTING WRITERS TO MEMBERSHIP, IS RECOMMENDATION OF CONFERENCE

At the Chicago district conference of worker correspondents, held on May 1 and reported in THE DAILY WORKER, five resolutions were passed which are of interest to every worker correspondent.

We are therefore printing them in the worker correspondents' section of THE DAILY WORKER, one each day until they are all given.

Today we print the resolution on "National Organization":

RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The worker correspondent movement in the United States is in its infancy. As a movement it is less than one year old. It needs all the help it can get to develop into a mighty movement. The national organ of the movement, American Worker Correspondent, should be the national organizing center guiding the worker correspondents all over the country. The worker correspondents in each city should organize in classes or groups electing a secretary who should always be in touch with the national center. Local conferences of worker correspondents should be called as soon as practical. All editors are asked to co-operate with the American Worker Correspondent in organizing the worker correspondents of all language papers.

A national membership organization of worker correspondents should be created consisting of subscribers to the American Worker Correspondent, no other dues to be required. At the second conference to be called after the organizational conferences are held, only such members to have voice and vote, others only voice but no vote.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS LIVE WIRES AT THE LIVING NEWSPAPER ON SATURDAY

By SAM MIRON.

If you want to enjoy a real educational affair, don't miss the first Living Newspaper, in the English language, given by the Chicago group of DAILY WORKER correspondents: Saturday, May 8, at 8 p. m., at 1902 W. Division St. (Workers' House).

All phases of workers' life: political, economical, sports, humor and art, will be featured at this affair; written by worker correspondents of THE DAILY WORKER. The publication will not consist entirely of worker correspondent's articles, the very large bulk will be supplied by them. For the rest we have secured the most talented revolutionary artists and writers. We are not announcing any names because that is the rule. Besides Fred Ellis is very modest and does not want publicity. This is also true of a number of others. You must come to find out for yourself.

Living newspapers are now, an established factor with many of our foreign speaking comrades, and are receiving much attention from workers.

This, will be the first in the English language, and should be attended by all English speaking workers. Let's all come and learn about this new weapon, which will educate us to fight our exploiters, more effectively.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS

Six Places
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Communiary and Bakery:
1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2549

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ATHEISM, INC.

A militant, uncompromising foe of the church and clergy. Literature free upon request. Send membership (\$1.00 a year) to: FREEMAN HOPWOOD, General Secretary, P. O. Box 483, City Hall Sta., New York, N. Y.

HARLEM SECTION, WORKERS PARTY

GRAND OPENING OF OUR NEW HOME

VECHERINKA AND DANCE

Saturday, May 8th, 1926
at 81 E. 110th St., New York City.
REFRESHMENTS MUSIC
Ticket 25 Cents.

CARPENTERS WIN CONFLICT WITH BOSSES' THUGS

Expelled Union Carries on Militant Fight

By a Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—Striking carpenter pickets of expelled Locals 2140 and 1191 were victorious in the first conflict with hired thugs of the Emil Van Zile contracting firm here.

Van Zile's, at Ohio and Grand River, went open shop after these two locals, the most progressive in the field, were expelled by Hutchinson and the general office. Locals 2140 and 1191 called the strike only after the brotherhood officials failed to make an effort to unionize this contractor.

Sam Botterill, general representative, District Council President Sharrock and their drunken business agents are secretly trying to recruit members to scab on this job and so far succeeded in getting three to start. Two of these quit after a day of scabbing, the third, a member from Local 19, is still scabbing as a foreman.

The business agents are interested in booze parties and other parties that go with booze. As a result the unemployed list of the Carpenters' Brotherhood has grown about 200. Their fair contractors have decreased to only one or two. These are only fair because they have jobs in other cities which keep them in line.

Emil Van Zile's dicks will have to take another correspondence course to explain the mystery of the broken locks on the tool sheds and the overcoats of the scabs being cut to pieces. Of course the strikers were blamed.

A few hours after this happened an automobile load of detectives arrived, started bullying and shoving the pickets and telling them to get off the sidewalk in language unprintable. Two pickets were arrested. Later they were out again and on the job picketing.

The pickets are charged with disturbing the peace. A complaint has been sworn to charging Sterling, chief of the detective bureau, with assault and battery.

The American Worker Correspondent is out!

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Comrades, my father has a subscription to THE DAILY WORKER and altho I am not yet a convert to Communism, I must admit that THE DAILY WORKER contains the real and true news.

I have been especially delighted at your treatment of the Passaic textile strike situation. Your attitude is to be admired.

I readily give you this for publication.

Yours sincerely, Sam Dorfman, 13 years old.

WARD & COMPANY RULES BALTIMORE POLICE OFFICERS

Break Up Young Workers Open Air Meeting

By a Worker Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5.—The workers employed at Montgomery Ward & Co. had a good opportunity to see how free speech is put into effect when police by order of the superintendent of Montgomery Ward & Co. broke up an open air meeting of a few hundred workers.

The local Young Workers League is carrying on a campaign at the mail order house.

After distributing about a thousand copies of the Young Worker which contained an article on conditions in the plant an open air meeting was staged at noon Saturday.

According to the requirements of the law, we sent a letter to the police commissioner notifying him of the meeting and assuring him that no traffic will be blocked and general order will be kept.

When the committee with a sign "Young Workers, Organize" came to the place they were met by a sergeant who informed them that the letter was received by the police and there is no objection from them to us holding the meeting.

As soon as the first speaker was over and another one took his place, the sergeant informed us that he did not think we would be allowed to continue the meeting and that he had got in touch with the superintendent of Montgomery Ward & Co. and was waiting for his orders as to whether to allow us to continue or not.

When reminded of the fact that the police commissioner had no objection to this meeting and that he, and not the superintendent of the plant, is to issue orders, the sergeant said that this is not an educational meeting as stated in the letter, but agitation to organize the workers and therefore, not desired.

The meeting was stopped and a lieutenant called for. The workers did not leave. They stood all this time waiting to see what would happen.

Finally the lieutenant came and the decision was made that we must leave. The names of three comrades who spoke were taken and the meeting broken up.

Another open air meeting will be held this week.

Denver Reactionaries Refuse to Aid Passaic Textile Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent

DENVER, Colo., May 5.—At the last session of the Denver Trades Assembly a resolution on the Passaic strike was introduced by a delegate from the Maintenance of Way Union and signed by a number of other delegates. The resolution protested against the police brutality in Passaic.

The committee on resolutions reported that they were in favor of the resolution with the exception of a section of it which stated that a copy of the resolution should be sent to the united front committee, and therefore recommended non-concurrence by the assembly.

A number of reactionary delegates used the argument that because the strikers were not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, they should not be recognized and given aid. One delegate even used the capitalist press bogey argument that the strike was being directed from Moscow which caused a lot of the delegates to laugh out loud.

A number of delegates spoke in favor of the resolution and against the committee's report and shattered the arguments of the opposition delegates. They pointed out that the rights of the workers were being violated and that the entire working class should protest.

When the vote was finally taken, the vote stood 20 votes against the resolution and 18 for the resolution. Many delegates did not vote.

Wood Uses Aguinaldo Against Philippine Independence Movement

By a Worker Correspondent

MANILA, May 5.—(FP)—Governor General Leonard Wood has so maneuvered General Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine revolutionary armies of 1898-1900, as to bring the latter into direct opposition to Senator Quezon, head of the independence movement in the islands.

Aguinaldo's son-in-law, running for the legislature against a Quezon adherent, was defeated. Wood then made him an appointive member, and the son-in-law began criticizing the Quezon policies. Personal issues were raised.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

BEG PARDON!

Thru a typographical error the name of Comrade DAVID BERKINGOFF of New York City was omitted in the May Day Greetings.

CONFERENCE ON FURRIER STRIKE IN N. Y. BREAKS

Fail to Reach Settlement; Strike in 12th Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 5.—A fifteen-hour conference between the Furriers' Union and the manufacturers of New York broke off Sunday morning without having made an approach to a settlement of the strike of 12,000 New York fur workers. The responsibility for the broken negotiations rests with the manufacturers who refused to listen to any but their own basis for a settlement.

The manufacturers' committee, headed by Samuel N. Samuels, insisted that any agreement made must comprise the eight points submitted to the A. F. of L. several weeks ago and at the time accepted by Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. organizer. In the meantime, however, the fur workers demonstrated so well their dissatisfaction with these eight points that the A. F. of L. was forced to drop them.

Against Eight Points. The negotiations now are in the hands of the strike leaders themselves working in conjunction with Hugh Frayne and the International officers of the Fur Union. But any agreement must be submitted to a referendum vote of the strikers. The strikers have made it so plain on previous occasions that the eight points cannot constitute a settlement that the negotiations committee for the strikers could not countenance them.

The eight points grant only the slightest increases in wages, hours and working conditions while the union demands are for 25 per cent increase in wages and a 40-hour week. The break in the conference came at the time the strike was entering its twelfth week. This morning a great mass picket demonstration was held in the fur market to demonstrate to the bosses that the strikers are out to win. The strike committee had announced on a previous occasion that it was prepared to carry on the strike until the end of 1926 if necessary.

English-Japanese Dictionary Completed For the Sightless

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, May 5.—Katsuyoshi Date, a blind Japanese, after four years of intense work has published an English-Japanese dictionary in Braille. This dictionary is the first work of its kind.

Are the Workers Opposed to Religion? The well-known writer and speaker of the American Labor movement, H. M. Wicks, will lecture on "Religion—the workers' attitude towards it" on Friday, May 7, at 1910 West Roosevelt Road, 8 p. m.

This is an open meeting and all workers, especially young workers and students are urged to attend. Wicks has long been an outstanding figure in the labor, socialist and now Communist movements of America and is well qualified to speak on the subject.

Many workers are still confused on this question and the Young Workers League (Section 4) takes this opportunity of clarifying the question.

ON THE ROAD TO MOSCOW

Results of the Second Week

Subs of April 15 to April 28 in the Third Annual National Builders' Campaign

QUOTAS AND PERCENTAGE

DISTRICT 1	Quota	Points	%
City	40,000	715	1.78
Boston, Mass.	40,000	715	1.78
(Allston & Jamaica Plains)			
Lawrence, Mass.	3,000	45	14.5
Norwood, Mass.	2,000	290	14.5
Maynard, Mass.	2,000	235	11.75
Providence, R. I.	7,000	30	4.3
Fever, Mass.	2,000	100	5.0
Springfield, Mass.	3,500	190	6.33
Worcester, Mass.	10,000	20	2.0
Miscellaneous		1,685	
District Total	85,000	3,260	3.83
DISTRICT 2	Quota	Points	%
Elizabeth, N. J.	4,000	140	3.5
Hartford, Conn.	3,000	100	3.33
Hoboken, N. J.	2,500	100	4.0
Newark, N. J.	4,000	140	3.5
Paterson, N. J.	3,000	365	12.16
New York, N. Y.	160,000	4,895	2.93
Paterson, N. J.	3,000	365	12.16
West New York, N. J.	2,000	20	1.0
Yonkers, N. Y.	3,000	100	3.33
Miscellaneous		525	
District Total	200,000	6,185	3.09
DISTRICT 3	Quota	Points	%
Baltimore, Md.	5,000	120	2.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	35,000	800	2.29
Richmond, Pa.	1,500	145	9.66
Washington, D. C.	3,000	30	1.0
Wilmington, Del.	1,000	20	2.0
Miscellaneous		210	
District Total	50,000	1,325	2.65
DISTRICT 4	Quota	Points	%
Albany, N. Y.	1,500	45	3.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	7,000	45	0.64
Erie, Pa.	1,500	100	6.66
Jamestown, N. Y.	2,000	100	5.0
Rochester, N. Y.	1,000	165	16.5
Miscellaneous		30	
District Total	30,000	975	3.25
DISTRICT 5	Quota	Points	%
Ambridge, Pa.	2,500	100	4.0
Dartmouth, Pa.	3,500	100	2.85
Monessen, Pa.	3,500	160	4.57
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30,000	1,705	5.68
Miscellaneous		480	
District Total	55,000	2,545	4.62
DISTRICT 6	Quota	Points	%
Akron, Ohio	3,000	110	3.66
Barberton, Ohio	1,000	40	4.0
Canton, Ohio	3,000	145	4.83
Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000	200	6.66
Cleveland, Ohio	35,000	1,415	4.04
Columbus, Ohio	2,000	20	1.0
E. Liverpool, Ohio	1,600	65	4.06
Toledo, Ohio	10,000	885	8.85
Warren, Ohio	3,000	48	1.6
Youngstown, Ohio	3,000	65	2.16
Miscellaneous		345	
District Total	75,000	3,585	4.81
DISTRICT 7	Quota	Points	%
Detroit, Mich.	55,000	3,550	6.42
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,000	415	5.93
Muskegon, Mich.	1,500	120	8.0
Miscellaneous		200	
District Total	70,000	4,285	6.09
DISTRICT 8	Quota	Points	%
Chicago, Ill.	90,000	2,790	3.1
Chicago, Ill.	2,000	100	5.0
Gary, Ind.	3,000	120	4.0
Kansas City, Mo.	8,000	65	0.81
Milwaukee, Wis.	9,000	260	2.9
Peoria, Ill.	1,000	180	18.0
Springfield, Ill.	5,000	320	6.4
Miscellaneous		310	
District Total	150,000	4,415	2.94
DISTRICT 9	Quota	Points	%
Duluth, Minn.	10,000	100	1.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	25,000	45	0.18
Rochester, Minn.	2,000	45	2.25
St. Paul, Minn.	15,000	100	0.66
Miscellaneous		145	
District Total	50,000	435	0.87
DISTRICT 10	Quota	Points	%
Sioux City, Iowa	2,000	10	0.5
Miscellaneous		160	
District Total	15,000	190	1.26
DISTRICT 11	Quota	Points	%
Denver, Colo.	3,500	210	6.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,000	95	9.5
Miscellaneous		375	
District Total	15,000	680	4.53
DISTRICT 12	Quota	Points	%
Portland, Oregon	8,000	100	1.25
Seattle, Wash.	1,000	50	5.0
Miscellaneous		310	
District Total	20,000	460	2.3
DISTRICT 13	Quota	Points	%
Berkeley, Calif.	4,000	260	6.5
Eureka, Calif.	2,000	20	1.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	17,500	100	0.57
Oakland, Calif.	7,000	100	1.43
San Francisco, Calif.	17,500	285	1.61
San Pedro, Calif.	1,000	100	10.0
Miscellaneous		635	
District Total	50,000	1,410	2.82
DISTRICT 14	Quota	Points	%
Clifton, Ariz.	1,000	100	10.0
Houston, Texas	1,000	20	2.0
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,000	20	2.0
Miscellaneous		285	
District Total	10,000	435	4.35
DISTRICT 15	Quota	Points	%
Atlanta, Georgia	1,500	100	10.0
Louisville, Ky.	1,000	100	10.0
Miscellaneous		20	
District Total	10,000	220	2.2

Workers (Communist) Party A Distinct Party Achievement

By JAY LOVESTONE.

ON May First the party gained a new daily spokesman for its program and activities. On this day, the Radnik, the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party in Croatia, became a daily. Before this day it was published three times a week.

The publication of the Radnik is a real achievement for the party. The Yugoslav language fraction is one of the most vigorous, one of the liveliest sections of our party. It can be truly said that no language fraction of our party has proportionally done more for the development of the Communist movement, for the upbuilding of our organization than the South Slavic fraction.

There has never been a single party campaign, whether it be for the improvement of our organizational apparatus, or for the establishment of more effective party contact with the non-party proletariat, in which the South Slavic comrades have not done at least their share and much more than their numerical strength would lead one to expect from them.

South Slavic Workers' Importance.

THE South Slavic workers in the U. S. are employed in the biggest basic industries. The South Slavic immigrants, primarily peasant, when they get to the American shore, most often find jobs in the mining and steel manufacturing industries. The heavy South Slavic population is to be found in those states where coal mining and steel manufacturing predominate. It takes very little time for these sturdy peasants of southern Europe to become proletarians in the basic sense of the word in the United States. In view of the fact that our

party is making a determined effort to concentrate its energies in the ranks of the workers employed in the basic industries, the advance made by our South Slavic fraction in publishing a daily paper, is an event of substantial progress for our party.

Fraction Making Progress.

THE record of activities of the South Slavic fraction bureau since its last convention speaks well for the abilities and party loyalty of the comrades directing this work. Primarily because of the close co-operation between the leading, active South Slavic party functionaries and the central executive committee, and the district executive committees, the disadvantages that one would expect to accrue from language difficulties have been brought to a minimum in the ranks of our South Slavic membership. Every district organizer knows that on the whole the South Slavic comrades can be counted upon to participate actively in all party activities. This explains very well why the South Slavic fractions are so largely an integral part of our whole party life and apparatus.

It is also instructive to note that this active participation in the party life by the South Slavic comrades, is not only not hindering but has actually helped tremendously the Croatian members in winning leadership of the non-party Yugoslav workers in this country. It is because of the intense interest on the part of our South Slavic members in the general party life, as well as in the specific Croatian problems, that this section of our party membership has proportionally lost less than any other section in the party reorganization. In fact, I doubt whether the South Slavic comrades have lost any members at all thru the

reorganization. In certain sections, they indicate gains since the reorganization period, gains of new members engaged especially in the mining and steel industries.

Radnik—A Real Weapon.
The daily Radnik will prove to be a very effective collective organizer and educator of the Croatian proletariat in the United States for the Communist movement. The daily Radnik will prove to be an efficient Americanizer, in the best Bolshevik sense of the word, of the South Slavic workers in this country. It will be the Communist interpretation and call to action to the South Slavic miners, steel workers and other proletarians in the United States.

There are today, in the United States, more than 700,000 Yugoslav workers. The large extent to which these workers are organized is shown by the fact that at least 150,000 have been organized in different South Slavic benefit and cultural societies. Among the most active members of the United Mine Workers of America will be found many Croatian workers. In the struggles of the organized and unorganized labor movement of this country, the Yugoslav workers have done at least their bit. The Communist daily Radnik will bring the message of working class struggle, the message of the will and determination of the proletariat in the United States, to achieve complete working class freedom, to establish Communism. The daily Radnik will serve as a powerful weapon in the revolutionization of the American proletariat and for the liberation of the working class from the clutches of American imperialism, from the clutches of the brutal Yankee capitalism.

Elements of Communism Class Will Hold Its Second Session Tonight

Tonight at 8 o'clock the second session will take place of the class in Elements of Communism, conducted by Comrade Simons. The first session, held two weeks ago, was well attended. The subject taken up was the Economics of Capitalist Production. This Thursday will be devoted to Classes, Class Struggle and the Role of the State. The next three sessions will be devoted to Imperialism, Characteristics, Social Chauvinism, American Imperialism.

There is still time to join. Any worker interested is invited to attend the session tonight at 19 South Lincoln St. Some pamphlets are assigned for reading. The class is conducted on the basis of question and

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"Freedom of the Press"

London members of the British printers' union refuse to set in type editorials denouncing the strike and the strikers. They also refuse to set up government appeals for strikebreakers.

The capitalist press is forced to suspend and Premier Baldwin issues a statement accusing the labor movement in general and the printers' union in particular of interfering with "the freedom of the press." It may be necessary, says Premier Baldwin, to suspend publication of the *Daily Herald*, official organ of the Trade Union congress, as it is manifestly unfair that the labor press should appear while the capitalist press cannot.

This statement is worth examination because it embodies the whole capitalist theory of freedom of the press. It is obvious that the freedom desired by the organs of the bosses and the government—the enemies of the labor movement—is freedom to lie about the trade unions, agitate against the strike and initiate a program designed to crush it.

The freedom desired by the British capitalist press is freedom to smash the trade unions and every intelligent worker will applaud the very sensible action of the printers in stopping the flow of poison into the minds of the British masses.

Considered from the standpoint of practical politics it is quite clear that freedom of the press in a capitalist society is freedom for the capitalists and their agents to deceive and demoralize the working class.

Only an idiot, a person who cares little for the victory of his class, or those simple-minded individuals who seek the perfumed flower of pure democracy in the cesspool of capitalist society, will prate of freedom of the press for capitalist and worker alike when, against the tremendous might of the capitalist machine, millions of workers are fighting for the right to live as human beings instead of beasts.

The workers need to make but one concession to the advocates of freedom for the press in the abstract. In the British situation the workers can concede the right of the capitalists to publish their papers if they can—but without printers.

Parading Their Shame

Those surviving policemen who forty years ago participated in the so-called Haymarket riots met on the evening of May 4 to commemorate their infamy.

It was a bum show with a tenth rate politician, County Treasurer Patrick J. Carr, as the principal haranguer, with minor roles being played by a stone-age editor named James Keeley and Richard Henry Little, who has charge of the slap-stick vaudeville column called the "Line o' Type" in the McCormick Harvester trust's *Chicago Tribune*.

These "survivors," whose sole claim to notoriety is the fact that they were present when the first act of the diabolical scheme to railroad the leaders of the eight-hour movement of '86 to the gallows was carried out, were praised by the political and journalistic bootlickers of capitalism as "the men who checked anarchy when it threatened our city."

So well established is the fact that the leaders of that strike were imprisoned and assassinated by the state of Illinois on perjured testimony supplied by an unprincipled scoundrel of a state's attorney, who was the agent of the Marshall Fields and the McCormicks, before a corrupt judge willing to commit murder for his capitalist masters, that it is almost incredible that, after forty years, those who aided in this monstrous crime still parade their shame.

Few remember their names, and fewer care to remember. Not even the ruling class that praises them can respect them. It is quite appropriate that on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary a former editor of the *Tribune*, Keeley, and a present clown for that publication that sings the songs of the McCormicks of this generation, should extol the mercenaries of the McCormicks of a past generation.

How puny are these creatures who meet to vilify the men they helped murder forty years ago! And how stupid!

Do they not yet know that the police who were killed on the occasion of the Haymarket riots met their death at the hands of the spies and provocateurs of the union-smashing employers of that day?

Time, however, is merciful to such creatures as these self-styled "saviors of Chicago." Each year, while they live, their banquet will be noted in the McCormick press. The following day no one can recall one of them. When they finally cease to pollute the earth with their presence they will go to eternal oblivion. But Spies, Parsons, Engel, Fielden, Lingg, Schwab, Nebbe and Fischer—the men they jailed and murdered—will be remembered as long as human memory endures upon earth.

One Labor Baiter to Another

Charles Piez, a pompous bourgeois, who is president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and whose business in life is to try to break strikes and encourage scabbery, has tried to crawl into the limelight reflected from the British crisis by sending a cable to the Tory premier, Stanley Baldwin. Says Piez:

"Good citizens everywhere applaud your firmness and courage in defending parliamentary government against revolutionary assaults by trade unions."

Since thousands upon thousands of useful workers of Chicago in mass meetings and in regular union meetings have expressed their determination to back up the British unionists we presume they are outside Mr. Piez's category of "good citizens." It is a mere matter of classification. Those "good citizens" of Mr. Piez's circle are the merchants and manufacturers, the employers of women and child labor, the parasites upon industry and their retainers, the industrial spies, thugs, penny-a-liners and others of that motley crew. Piez and his cohorts send their greetings to Baldwin.

The overwhelming mass of American labor sends its greetings to Cook and the five million workers challenging the threat of the government, as the instrument of oppression in the hands of the employers, to smash their unions.

Persecution of the Communist Party of Great Britain and Offensive Against the Working Class

By H. E. BROWN.

THE arrest, trial and subsequent imprisonment of the twelve well-known Communist leaders in Britain cannot be viewed as an isolated incident. To obtain a clear conception of the importance of this event it is essential to consider it in relation to, and as part of, the general attempt of British capitalism to steal a new lease of life at the direct expense of the living standards of the working class.

For some years past industry in Britain has been in a sorry plight. An industrial system which once boasted of being the "workshop of the world" found itself being steadily, but none the less surely, relegated to the position of a secondary economic power. Exports, the life blood of an industrial country like Great Britain, were steadily on the decline. Unemployment was widespread and intense. The trade outlook for the future held out no hope.

In the first half of 1925 the capitalist class decided on a campaign to cheapen "costs of production." This was absolutely necessary, it was claimed. If British products were to compete successfully with those of other nations produced under conditions which featured low wages and long hours. With the usual capitalist method of reasoning and without any thought of the profits of more scientifically organized industry, it was claimed that "costs of production" could only be brought down to a competitive level if the workers were prepared to accept an all-round drastic reduction of wages and in some cases (mining, textiles, etc.), if the number of working hours was extended.

The Attack and Subsequent Retreat. The miners were singled out as the first section to be subjected to the depression of living standards. The capitalists reasoned as follows: If the well-organized miners' trade union, with its 900,000 members and its comparatively advanced working class outlook, can be isolated and defeated, then it is only a matter of time before the same treatment can be meted out to every other section of industrial workers.

Unfortunately for the plans of the attacking force the most class conscious elements in the British labor movement saw this also. This argument was at once given prominence by the Communist Party and its ally, the National Minority Movement. A clear call for national trade union unity was sounded, the masses responded. On July 31st (Red Friday), the date fixed by the coalowners for the operation of their proposals, the miners were aware of the active support of all other important unions. If the coalowners had forced their threatened lock-out it would have meant plunging the country into the throes of a general strike.

The governing class was hardly prepared for such a contingency. A retreat was ordered. Government money was forthcoming to subsidize the coal industry as a temporary expedient and a truce was called to extend over a period of nine months.

The New Attack. The retreat was necessary in order that more detailed consideration could be given by the governing class to the new situation and that new plans could be laid prior to returning to the fray. It was, of course, decided that the unity of the labor movement must be smashed if it was within the power of the governing class to do so. Failing this, then the way must be prepared for the whole force at the disposal of the capitalist class to be mobilized and held in readiness to be thrown into the battle at the opportune moment.

In furtherance of this alternative policy of "mobilization" the government got busy at once. Official sanction was given to the creation of a huge blacking organization (Organization for Maintenance of Supplies) for the purpose of keeping the essential services running during a general strike. This organization is officered by well-known "pillars of the capitalist state" and is busy enrolling recruits from the ranks of the bourgeoisie and the higher-paid professional classes. The government is also recruiting large forces of special police, none of whom must be trade unionists. A census is being taken of the technical qualifications of soldiers, sailors and other state servants. The fascists are openly encouraged and their offenses against the law condoned. In short, the governing classes are preparing for a new type of struggle, never previously experienced, for which they may need to bring up all their forces, economic, political, legal—and illegal—and military. They are making these preparations openly and busily. Here it is important to note that the only party which is demanding that the workers shall take a realistic view of these preparations and organize Workers' Defense Corps to protect the labor organizations from fascist and state violence, is the Communist Party.

To Smash the Unity of the Workers. WHILE all these preparations for the use of force are being completed the governing classes are pushing forward with an endeavor to break up the united working class front. For this purpose they have two lines of attack. The first is waged inside the labor movement and is led by Ramsay MacDonald and supported by Rothemann and Beaverbrook, the lords of the capitalist press. This is the campaign against "extremism" within the labor movement. The second line is the campaign outside—the campaign of Joynston-Hicks supported by the legal—and illegal—state apparatus with its courts, police and political spies. The Communist Party standing as the vanguard of the British working class is, of course, exposed to bear the brunt of both these attacks.

MacDonald chose the Liverpool conference of the labor party as the occasion to launch his attack. Supported by the well-organized official elements of the right-wing he was able to record a large measure of success. Resolutions were passed aimed at the expulsion of the Communists from the labor party as individual members and at crippling the activities of Communists who were delegates from the trade unions.

This by itself would not be of very great consequence had the conference settled down to real consideration of the vital problems which were confronting the working class movement. But in his campaign against "extremism" MacDonald carried the fight a definite stage further. He challenged the whole working class policy of the left wing. By careful manipulation of the trade union delegations prior to the conference and by expert management during the conference proceedings, a political program which is completely based upon the continuity of the capitalist system, was foisted on the labor party.

Liverpool was claimed as a great victory by the whole of the capitalist press—even the *Stock Exchange* rejoiced. Since Liverpool, the head office of the labor party, which is completely dominated by the right-wing, has joined hands with the capitalist press in directly inciting not only to the expulsion of Communists but of whole local labor parties, trade union branch and district committees which refuse to endorse the Liverpool decision.

Joynston-Hicks Follows MacDonald. LIVERPOOL cleared the way for an open attack on the Communist Party. A few days after the labor party conference, the conservative party met at Brighton. They complimented MacDonald for his fight against the extremists at Liverpool and called upon the government to take further action.

The raid upon the offices of the Communist Party, the National Minority Movement and the National Unemployed Workers' Committee followed. In addition to the arrest of twelve comrades the police systematically set to work to smash the central leading organs of these three important working class movements.

All books, pamphlets, documents and files were confiscated. The technical staffs were intimidated and everything possible was done to prevent a recovery to normal routine work.

The positions held by the men arrested are also indication that choice was made, not with reference to responsibility so far as the actual charges were concerned, but because of their holding key positions in the advanced working class movement. For instance, Comrade Pollitt was included in the list, not because he had written or spoken seditious words, but because he is the leader of the fraction of Communist elements at all national labor party and trade union conferences and because he is the acknowledged leader of the rapidly growing Minority Movement. Comrades Inkpin and Rust are chief officials of the party and Y. C. L. respectively. Comrade Gallacher, as head of the parliamentary department, was arrested because he is responsible for the contacts between the party and the political working class movement. Frost could be produced to show similar reasons for the arrests of all the other comrades. The raid and arrests were prompted by the sole desire to put the Communist Party, the National Minority Movement and the Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement into a weak or non-functioning position during the troubled times immediately ahead. With these out of the way the government would have been able to concentrate its repressive force upon the left-wingers of the industrial and political labor movement.

The Trial of the Twelve. THE attempts of the crown lawyers, which included the attorney-general, Hogg himself, to limit the trial to a purely legal one of conspiracy to preach sedition and mutiny failed. The three spokesmen of the Communist Party—Comrades Campbell, Gallacher and Pollitt successfully prevented its achievement. In addition to a fine defense of the principles of the Communist International they, with the aid of telling facts and examples, proved conclusively that the attack upon the Communist Party was part of the widespread operations against the whole working class.

But it did not even need the excellent speeches of our comrades to bring out the real nature of the trial. So intent was Hogg upon his task of bringing the bourgeois jury to a sense of its class responsibilities that he stated:

"What would happen if troops were ordered to suppress a strike, if these men were allowed to continue the work of seducing soldiers from their duty?"

course, the obliging judge—a notorious enemy of the labor movement—willingly agreed. But no amount of verbal juggling can alter the fact that, for once in a while, this spokesman of the old order spoke the truth as to the future intentions of the government.

What Are the Results of MacDonald's Campaign?

IT is one thing to manipulate a conference into accepting a program of capitalist continuity and another to get the working class which control the local organs of the labor movement to accept it. The pressing need for unity in face of the capitalist offensive, a unity based upon a working class consciousness is making the MacDonald resolutions of Liverpool scarcely worth more than the paper they were printed on. Even before the arrest of the Communist leaders nearly 50 important city or divisional labor parties had refused to operate the Liverpool decisions. In all parts of the country left-wing blocs of Communists and sympathetic trade union delegates have been formed to carry on a campaign for unity. The net result of Liverpool is to have translated tendencies toward working class unity into definite organs pledged to fight for unity and a reversal of the Liverpool decisions of disruption.

Without the arrest of the Communists the pressing urges of the economic situation would have forced unity in the face of Liverpool but the situation now after the arrests leave MacDonald in a pitiable position. No wonder he writes to the *London Times* asking: "What good is it to our fighting Bolshevism if it is to be manufactured by the government?"

What Are the Results of the Offensive Against the Communist Party?

THE reaction in the labor organizations and amongst the workers generally is of such a character that (to quote a leading conservative referring to MacDonald): "the who was the enemy of the Communists at Liverpool now perforce must be their friend." One might add that this is necessary to keep his position as leader of the labor party.

The trial and conviction of the Communists has raised a tremendous storm of protest from all sections of

the labor movement. Hundreds of resolutions are to hand from all parts of the country. The release of the prisoners is demanded officially by the following organizations:

The Labor Party;
The Trade Union General Council;
The Communist Party;
The Independent Labor Party;
The E. C. of the Miners' Federation;
The Parliamentary Labor Party.

The labor organizations in all important cities associate themselves officially with the campaign. Over £2,000 has already been subscribed by the rank and file to defray legal expenses and maintain the dependents of our comrades. The mass demonstrations called to demand the release of the prisoners equal in size and determination those which are peculiar to times of urgent national crisis.

Finally, the volume of support is so great that the British Communist Party, also declared an illegal organization in the courts of law, carries on its work openly with confidence in the determination of the workers to prevent it from being driven out of existence. The attack of the government in the open has failed more significantly than the subversive attack of MacDonald.

The Crystallization of the Left Wing.

THE period just prior to and since the arrests is marked by the tendency of the various left wing groups to come out into active opposition against the disruptive tactics of MacDonald and Joynston-Hicks. Cook, Lansbury, Wheatley and Wedgewood have all declared that Liverpool was the prologue, and the arrest of the Communists the first act in the process of splitting the labor movement. Forty-six leaders of industrial and parliamentary labor have joined hands in issuing a manifesto complimenting the Communists for their fine working class stand and pledging themselves to carry on a campaign to preach the class war and to call upon the soldiers to refuse to shoot the strikers during times of industrial dispute. The columns of the "Workers Weekly," the "Sunday Worker," and the labor press generally are crowded with letters from all quarters in which left-wing leaders and rank and file workers vie with each other in suggestions and programs for the formation of a national left wing bloc. The burden of all these letters is that all

working class elements should unite to turn the labor party and the trade unions into real instruments of the workers in the class struggle.

But during November a further stage was reached. Ten London labor parties sent fifty delegates to a left wing conference. Here it was decided to form a provisional left wing committee charged with the task of formulating a working class program of action and to organize an all-inclusive London conference for January. Attempts are also being made in other large cities and negotiations are proceeding to unite them all in a national left wing bloc.

The Task of the Communist Party.

OBVIOUSLY the Communist Party cannot stand apart from all this work. We must, by every means possible, assist the formation and participate in the work of these left-wing blocs and endeavor to secure a united left wing association. The situation becomes so acute that the most important task of the party is to mobilize all these elements to fight the attack of the governing class. At present these groups of the left wing are not united. We must obtain an organizational basis and a program of action on which all these groups can make a common fight. The strength of the left wing would be great as the following list of present groupings will show.

1. The Communist Party.
2. The National Minority Movement.
3. The Unemployed Workers Committees.
4. The Left Wing blocs in the Labor Party.
5. The left wing trade union group (Purcell, Hicks, Cook, etc.).
6. The left wing parliamentary group (Wheatley, Wedgewood, Maxton, etc.).
7. The Plebs league.
8. The Lansbury group (G. Lansbury, Postgate, Price, etc.).

Of course, it may not be possible to obtain an organizational basis wide enough to include them all, but a program of action could be hammered out which would guarantee joint fighting against the attacks of the government and its allies, the right wing reactionaries.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every



EVERY POINT
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TRIP TO MOSCOW!

Russian Workers' Delegation in China

By VICTOR VAKSOV.

2. The Blockade of Canton.

In south China, that is, in Hongkong, and in Shamen (the foreign settlement of Canton) 170,000 workers are on strike. The strike was called in June in protest against the Shanghai shooting and the subsequent firing at a labor demonstration by the British at Shaki Road, Canton. The strike is conducted courageously and determinedly. You will become convinced of this if you follow along with us to the labor organizations, to the labor meetings, everywhere where our Chinese comrades take us.

Well, let us begin with the lunchrooms. They are full of people, most of them Hongkongers, of whom there are 50,000 in Canton. The rest have been temporarily sent to the country, where they are kept by the peasantry. Our appearance causes surprise. Ever since the strike was declared Shamen has barricaded itself up and not a single European has dared to show up in town. The few Soviet citizens residing in Canton have already become known to the natives, while the Germans walk around with white ribbons which announce to the world that they are not to be mistreated. Oppressed nations always sympathize with each other, especially if they have a common oppressor.

The German Armed Bands. It is only a question whether the protecting ribbon should be worn by the Germans living and trading in Canton or by those others who have remained at home under the yoke of the German nation. Well, who has the time in Canton to bother with these things? There is plenty to do without it. One thing should be noted, however. Prior to these events the honorable sons of the fatherland were decorating their homes with the flag of the monarchy. When things became turbulent, however, the old flags were immediately replaced by the black, red and gold (the republican colors).

The social-democrats have something to rejoice about. The bourgeoisie use their flag to guard against the menace of the revolutionary move-

ment. However, we can disclose a little secret: the Chinese never noted the change of flags, for they are too busy fighting the British imperialism and they are hopeful that the German working class will itself manage its Hindenburg.

Meals of Rice and Worms.

Well, then, back to the strikers' lunchrooms. We examined the food. Not so bad, better than the usual coolie fare. The Chinese generally feed badly. You can't go far on rice and worms. The Chinese have apparently already realized that it is time to take up more nutritious food and just because they have realized this they continue uncomplainingly to feed on rice and various insects which are served out to the strikers for 20 cents a day each. Every day of the strike costs 7,500 Canton dollars. Already 400,000 dollars have been spent. And money is not easy to get.

Those sections of the population which fully sympathize with the strike have little money to spare, while those who have the money have to give their whole attention to the curtailment of their trade turnover in connection with the Hongkong blockade. Still collections are being made. Relief is pouring in not only from within the country but from the Chinese abroad as well.

To be sure, the imperialists do everything possible to prevent the influx of funds from abroad, but some money does leak thru. If only there were a will to help, the way will be found. We are told of various sums being held up by the British authorities (about \$80,000 definitely known to have been held up). This money was mailed to Canton by Chinamen residing in Vancouver, Annama, Siam, Java, Manila, Singapore and other colonies. Mail drafts are being stolen. Most noble, isn't it? It would be interesting to know whether the British trade unions are aware of it. They should certainly be informed. The Tories are only preparing to forbid the trade union from receiving money from fraternal organizations abroad; but they are already stealing mail drafts from the workers of Canton.

The Rice Blockade.

Not only drafts, but whole rice cargoes as well. We were told quite officially in the strike committee that a steamer loaded with rice which the Chinese residents of Siam sent to Canton (the Canton province depends chiefly on imported rice) has been detained by the Britishers. A blockade. We Russians know well enough the meaning of a blockade and the results of this humanitarian act. Hongkong is blockading Canton. The Hongkong authorities have even issued an order forbidding those leaving Hongkong from taking more than \$5 with them. This aims at establishing a financial blockade of Canton, and causing a money crisis in the southern revolutionary capital.

But just imagine, this financial trick of Hongkong fell thru. The panic-stricken depositors of the Canton State bank got all the silver they wanted in exchange for bank notes. "I even ordered that longer hours be kept in the bank," Mr. Sung, the director of the state bank and former commissar of trade and industry in the Canton cabinet, told us. "Well, what do you think; no one came to exchange bills on the next day." Mr. Sung is a practical business man and the Canton dollar remained stable.

A blockade. Hongkong is blockading Canton.

Well, let us make a tour of the strikers' dormitories. They are all Hongkongers. Here live ship builders, those butchers, in that room Hongkong street cleaners, further on electricians, food workers, seamen, postal employees, domestic servants, in short the whole congregation is here. They accommodated themselves in an organized manner, along industrial lines, so to say. Let the gentlemen themselves try to clean the streets, run down to the market place and attend to all the other little things. Here, too, we have a blockade, but of quite a different nature: without destroyers, without guns; based entirely upon national class solidarity.

(Continued Tomorrow)